Jessamine Co., Ky., frequent.

19. On the leaves of *Fagus ferruginea*. An Erineum which grows on the upper side of the leaf where it follows the veins, forming bands or elongated patches of a brown color. When young, apparently of a whitish color. When abundant, causing the leaf to turn brown so that the position of growths can be recognized by examining the under side. Sometimes forming a close velvety covering on the upper surface. Never, as far as examined, very dark in color. Sometimes associated with the next, of which it may be a variety. Hairs capitate.

Temple, N. H., (from Prof. A. B. Seymour); Ft. Mackinac, Mich., (from Prof. Wm. Trelease).

20. On the leaves of *Fagus ferruginea*. An Erineum forming very dark brown patches on the under side of the leaf, between the veins. Patches varying in shape and extent, frequently elongated, sometimes forming a continuous band between veins. Color of all the specimens seen dark brown, but probably lighter when young. When occurring on the same leaf as the preceding, and so presumably of the same age, always the darker in color. Hairs capitate, with rather long stalks, not noticeably different from hairs on the upper surface of a leaf received from Prof. Trelease, but with longer stalks than those from the upper side of leaves from Temple, N. H.

The growth is extremely common in western Kentucky, where most of the leaves of a tree may often be seen bearing it.

Western Kentucky; Ft. Mackinac, Mich., and Wood's Holl, Mass.. (from Prof. Wm. Trelease).

Explanation of Plate 6.

Fig. 1. Leaf of *Nyssa multiflora*, showing cecidii described as No. 1; *a*, section of cecidium.

Fig. 2. Leaf of *Nyssa multiflora*, showing cecidii described as No. 2; *a*, section of folded leaf margin.

Fig. 3. Tuft of hairs from leaf of *Potentilla canadensis*.

Fig. 4. Capitate hairs from Erineum on under side of leaves of *Betula populifolia*.

Fig. 5. Capitate hairs from No. 19.

Notes. — The Massachusetts legislature has granted another $75,000 to stamp out the gypsy moth.

The attention of entomologists should be drawn to an interesting paper by Mr. L. O. Howard on the biology of the Chalcididae which appears in the current Proceedings of the U. S. national museum. A mass of details concerning insect-parasitism is there brought together in a highly instructive manner which merits at least the perusal of every person engaged in any field work; problems requiring solution are suggested by the wholesale, and clews are given to others which are well worth following. The biological side of entomology is in no danger of suffocation at the national capital with such men as Riley, Howard, and Schwarz at the front.

In the last number of Psyche, fig. 3 on p. 237, showing the antenna of Goniops enlarged, is accidentally printed upside down.